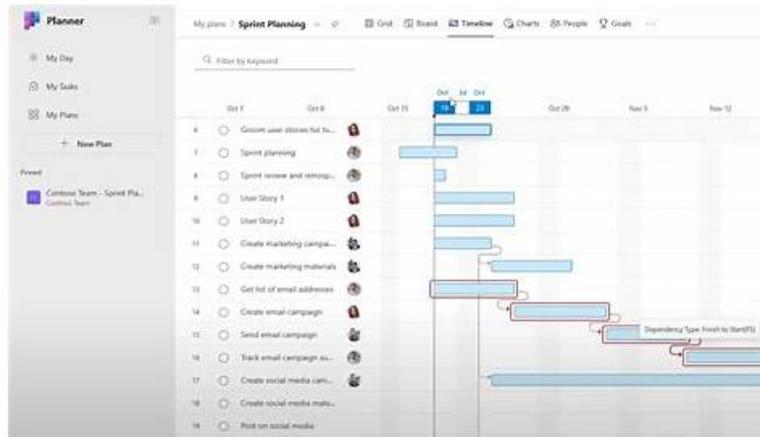


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最新的 Architect Registration Examination Project-Planning-Design 免費考試真題 (Q63-Q68):

問題 #63

Which of the following need to be considered to enhance the acoustic design of an office building? Check the four that apply.

- A. Minimize the use of steel stud framing and gypsum board for interior partitions
- B. Selection of interior finish treatments that will decrease sound absorption
- C. Acoustical properties of interior floor, wall, and ceiling finish materials
- D. Type of the structural floor system construction between floors
- E. Use of exterior natural or constructed barriers to reduce impact from external noise sources, absorption, and increase reverberation times
- F. Location of noise-sensitive areas relative to noise-producing elements

答案： C,D,E,F

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Enhancing acoustic design requires:

(A) Careful location of noise-sensitive spaces away from noise sources.

(B) Choosing structural floor systems with good sound isolation between floors.

(D) Using exterior barriers (natural or built) to reduce external noise.

(E) Selecting interior finishes with favorable acoustical absorption properties.

Minimizing steel stud framing (C) is not always required; proper detailing can address acoustic issues.

Treatments that decrease sound absorption (F) worsen acoustics.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Acoustics

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Acoustic Design

問題 #64

A midrise concrete frame structure originally designed for an area of low seismic risk must be redesigned for use in an area of high seismic risk.

Which one of the following modifications will have the highest construction cost?

- A. Redesigning as a braced-frame structure
- B. Bracing a soft story
- C. Redesigning as a ductile moment-resisting frame
- D. Adding substantial shear walls

答案： C

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Redesigning a building for high seismic risk typically requires enhanced lateral force-resisting systems:

Ductile moment-resisting frames (B) involve special detailing for energy dissipation and ductility, requiring larger and more complex reinforcement, resulting in high construction costs.

Adding shear walls (A) or braced frames (C) can be more economical lateral systems but may affect architectural layouts.

Bracing a soft story (D) is a mitigation technique and usually less costly than complete frame redesign.

Therefore, ductile moment-resisting frame redesign is the costliest option.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Seismic Design

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Seismic Retrofitting and Design

問題 #65

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.

The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.

The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck. Other considerations for the project include:

* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.

* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.

* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.

* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).

* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.

* All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.

* Signage opportunities are important to the client.

* Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

* Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations

* Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)

* Exterior Material Cost Comparisons

* Planned Development Document

* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections

* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design After construction, the owner asks the architect to integrate sustainable features that would offset building operational costs and have minimal changes to the existing design and future development.

Which of the following sustainable features should the architect consider?

- A. Building-mounted vertical sunshades
- B. Ground-mounted PV panels
- C. Roof-mounted PV panels

答案： C

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Roof-mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels are the most appropriate sustainable feature to offset building operational costs with minimal design changes, especially in a mixed-use development with planned future expansion.

Building-mounted vertical sunshades (A) require design integration and may affect exterior finishes and daylighting.

Ground-mounted PV panels (C) require additional land and site preparation, which could conflict with future development plans and site constraints.

Roof-mounted PV panels maximize use of existing roof space, reduce energy costs, and are relatively easy to integrate with minimal impact on building massing or future phases.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Renewable Energy

Planned Development Document

問題 #66

An architect is developing a master plan for a small area of a city located on a lake. The master plan has four open sites being considered for a proposed park. The city needs to avoid incoming noise pollution at the park and provide a variety of activities for the city.

Click on the open site that is appropriate for a city park with baseball fields and nature trails.



答案：

解題說明：



Explanation:

open site directly adjacent to the industrial zone

It is away from the airport noise to the west.

It is separated from the residential low-rise and waterfront areas, reducing impact on sensitive neighbors.

It provides enough space and separation from commercial and retail zones (right map).

It avoids the smaller open sites on the waterfront and retail area, which are constrained and may be affected by residential noise concerns or limited in size.

問題 #67

Structural costs for wind resistance increase exponentially as building height is increased, primarily due to which of the following factors? Check the two that apply.

- A. Dead load increases as the number of stories increases.
- B. Live load increases as the number of stories increase.
- C. Wind pressure is greater at higher surfaces.
- D. Use of precast panels instead of metal/glass panels increase costs.
- E. There is a need for control of excessive drift at higher floors.
- F. Snow and rain loads increase on the roof portion of the structure.

答案： C,E

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

As building height increases, wind pressures acting on the building surfaces increase because wind speed generally increases with elevation due to reduced friction from ground features (A).

Additionally, taller buildings experience larger lateral displacements (drift), requiring more complex structural systems and stiffer frames to control excessive drift for occupant comfort and structural safety (E).

This requirement significantly increases structural costs.

Dead load (B) and live load (D) increase with stories but do not increase exponentially or primarily affect wind resistance costs.

Snow and rain loads (C) mostly affect the roof, not height-related wind loads.

Choice of cladding materials (F) impacts cost but is not a primary reason for exponential wind resistance cost increases.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Structural Wind Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Wind Loads and Structural Costs

問題 #68

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